



# Task Force Meeting June 1, 2000

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# Basic Issues From Transcripts

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- Why are we here?
- How will Task Force comments be collected?
- Why seek community input?
- How does sampling help address the public health issue?
- What is the level of operation at the NTLF?
- What about earthquake or fire preparedness?

# Why Are We Here?



- The Lab would like to get your input on the sampling activities - expert and non-expert opinion matter.
- We are experts in meeting regulatory requirements. We are still learning how to respond to your needs; even how to listen.
- The US EPA suggested that the sampling plan include a process for public involvement.
- The Lab wants to enhance public knowledge regarding Lab operations.

# How Will Task Force Comments Be Collected?



- The Lab welcomes all comments.
- Task Force meetings provide an opportunity to present comments - both oral and written.
- Task Force members and the public may also submit comments via
  - the comment form on the Task Force website (<http://www.lbl.gov/ehs/tritium>).
  - in writing to LBNL Community Relations Office, 1 Cyclotron Road, M/S 50A-4119, Berkeley, CA 94720.
  - e-mail (TPowell@lbl.gov).
- The Lab will tabulate and consider all comments received.
- Comments will be posted on the Task Force website.

# Why Seek Stakeholder Input if the US EPA Makes the Superfund Listing Determination?

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- The public will influence the process.
- The public will influence the Laboratory.
- Community input has already influenced EPA.
- The EPA requested public involvement; your comments will influence their question.
- The Plan is still in draft and changes can be made through Task Force input.
- EPA Superfund requested samples be taken of ambient air, soil, sediment, surface water. The draft plan has already included vegetation and plant transpired water based on community input.

# How Does Sampling Help Address Public Health Issues?



- Superfund sampling looks at this issue “once removed”; it addresses site contamination through environmental sampling.
- LBNL addresses the public health issue through its NESHAPS program (stack sampling, modeling).
- Superfund sampling results and vegetation sampling results will be used to verify the 1997 LBNL tritium health risk assessment.
- Sampling is important because
  - it verifies compliance with environmental standards.
  - the information is essential for updating previous risk assessments.

# What is the Level of Operation at the NTLF?

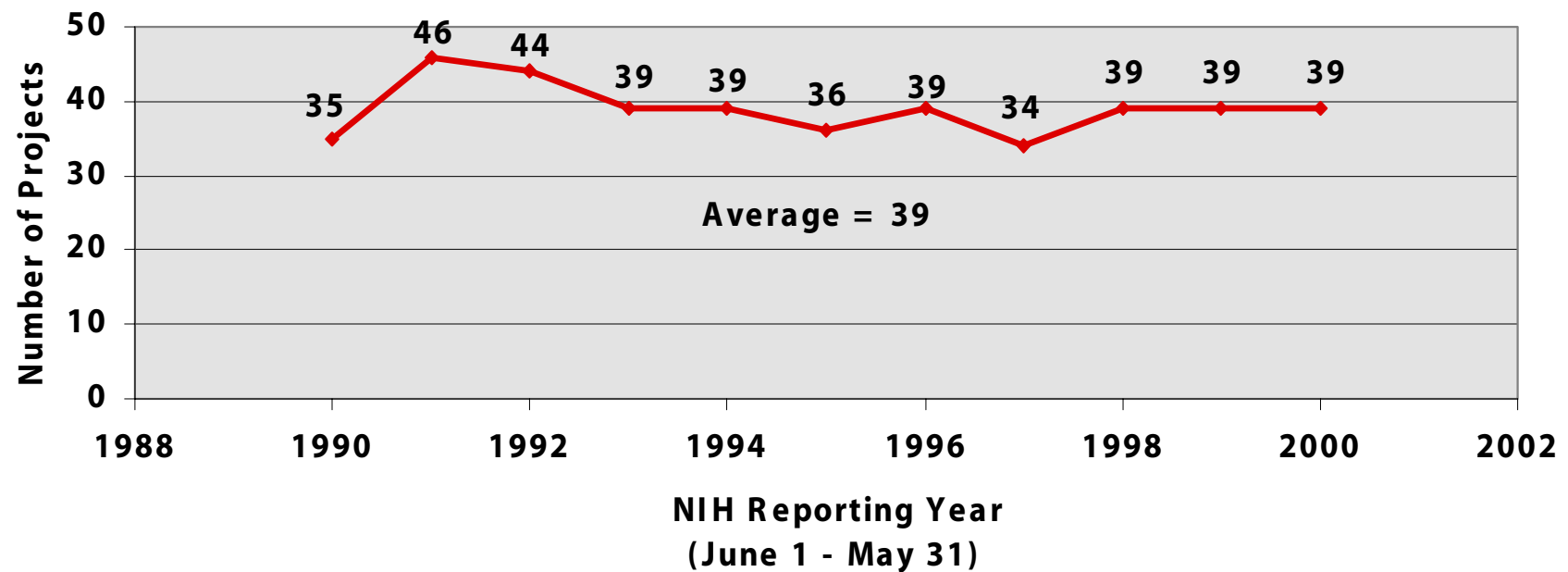


- Over the last 10 years, NTLF operations have been generally consistent. The attached chart shows the number of projects, which are reported to NIH annually.
- Since 1997, EPA has checked NTLF Facility operation as a part of its split-sampling project the the Lab and has found that “samples are exactly reflecting typical operating conditions”.
- The Lab prepared an NTLF Facility inventory information package for the City’s consultant, Bernd Franke.
- Direct measurement of emissions is more accurate than inventory information, is the preferred method to comply with EPA regulations and results are published annually by the Lab.

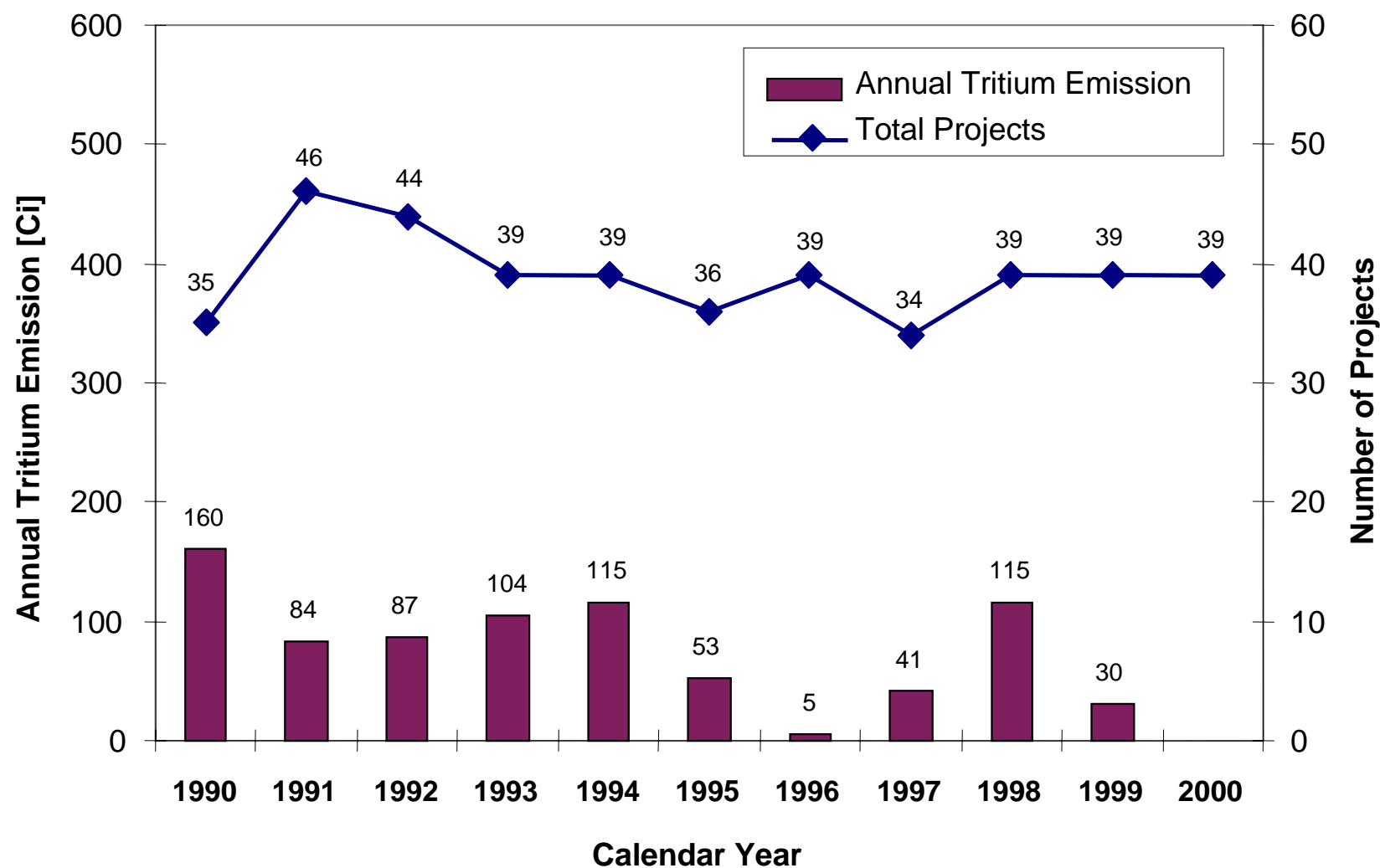
# NTLF Project Chart



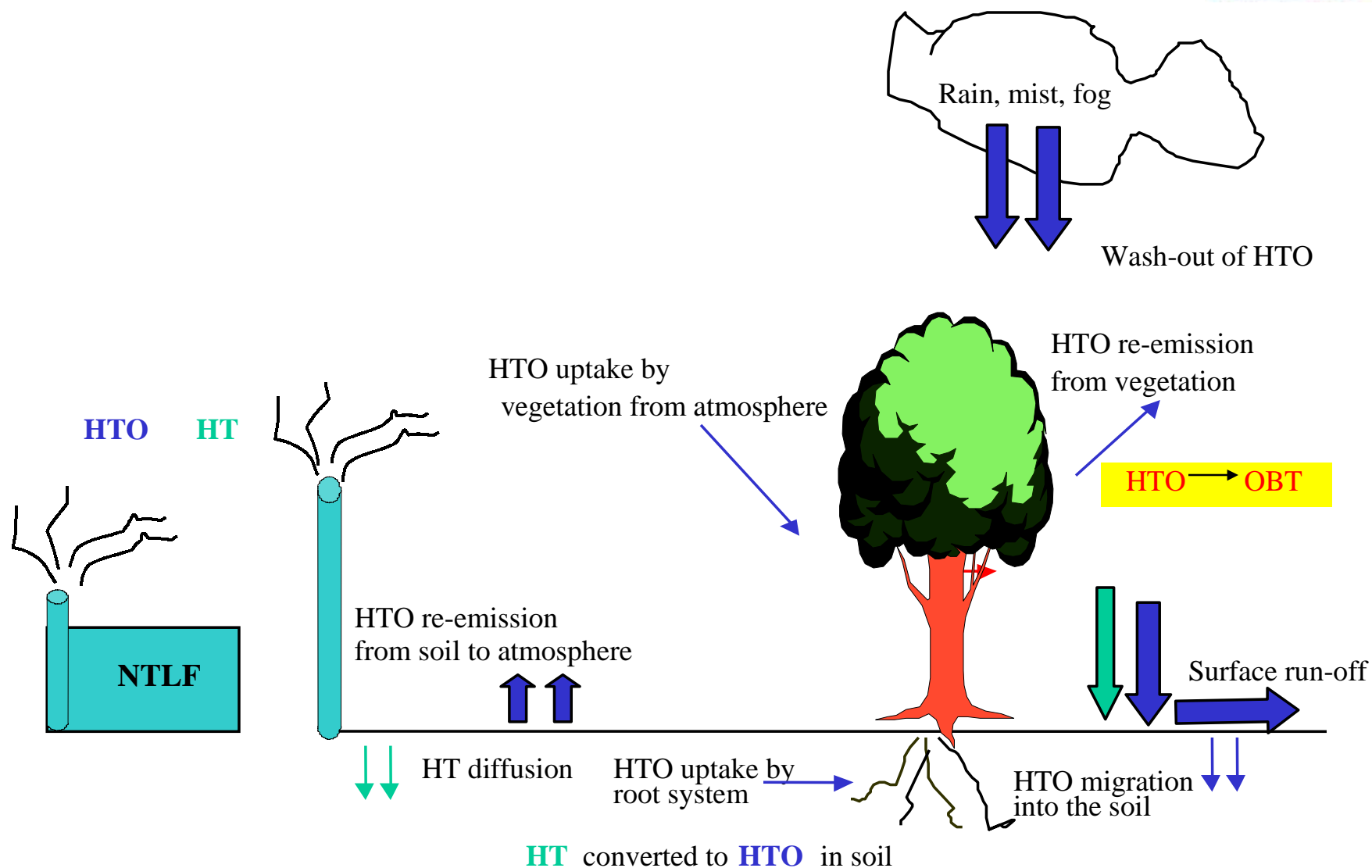
## Tritium Facility Projects



# Tritium Facility Projects & Emissions



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# Current & Proposed Environmental Monitoring Activities



Type of Sample	Current Program	Proposed Program	
		Superfund	Community Concerns
Stack Emissions	✓		
Ambient Air	✓	✓	
Rain Water	✓		
Surface Water	✓	✓	
Ground Water	✓		
Soil	✓	✓	
Sediment	✓	✓	
Sanitary Sewer Water	✓		
Vegetation	✓		✓
Urine (employee and goat)	✓		
Plant Transpired Water			✓

# Proposed Additional Tritium Sampling Activities



- Ambient air - 24 samples (2 new locations operated continuously for 1 year with monthly sample changes)
- Soil - 90 samples
- Sediment - 21 samples
- Creeks - 42 samples
- Vegetation - 54 samples (includes analysis for both free water tritium and organically bound tritium)
- Tree transpired water - 8 samples